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PROGRAMMATIC SUPPORT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Note by the Executive Director

The Executive Director has the honour to circulate to members of the Governing Council, in the annex to the present note, the paper entitled "UNEP: A Partner in Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity".

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Annex

UNEP:
A Partner in the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Over the last six years, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has worked extraordinarily hard at the global, regional and national levels to support the implementation of the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity. In collaboration with governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and its sister UN agencies, UNEP promotes the protection and sustainable use of individual species and their genetic resources, as well as the conservation of their habitats. It also strives to develop appropriate ways of maintaining maximum genetic diversity, placing special emphasis on species with established socio-economic value. And, as it has from the initial negotiation of the convention, UNEP continues to provide technical, scientific, financial and administrative support to the Permanent Secretariat.

UNEP

In 1995, UNEP formulated a Biodiversity Programme and Implementation Strategy (BPIS). The BPIS is a multidisciplinary, multi-sectoral approach to the integrated management and sustainable utilization of biodiversity in oceans and coastal areas, freshwater ecosystems and terrestrial ecosystems. It emphasizes the need to build capacities for the assessment, monitoring and management of biodiversity at the national level, while ensuring the full participation and support of local communities. The objectives of BPIS are those enshrined in the Convention on Biological Diversity and Agenda 21, namely:

I. Improving the conservation of biological diversity;
II. Enhancing the sustainable utilization of the components of biological diversity;
III. Promoting the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.

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PROGRAMMATIC SUPPORT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

MAJOR INITIATIVES IN SUPPORT OF CBD AND AGENDA 21

Preparation of biodiversity country studies, strategies, and action plans (UNEP, UNDP)
Preparation of a global biodiversity assessment report (UNEP)
Campaign to strengthen capacities in biodiversity data management (UNEP)
Establishment of the Global Tiger Forum (UNEP)
Release of the Global Biodiversity Strategy (IUCN, WRI, UNEP and WWF)
Release of the World Watch List for Domestic Animal Diversity (UNEP and FAO)
Launch of the Programme Diversitas (UNESCO, IUBS and SCOPE)
Organization of global biodiversity forums (IUCN, WRI and UNEP)
Creation of the system-wide Programme on Genetic Resources (SGRP) (FAO)
Convening of an international forum on the theme *Biodiversity, science and development: Towards a new partnership* (IUBS and UNESCO)
Preparation of the International Conference on Biosphere Reserves (UNESCO)
Establishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to support, among others, national, regional and global biodiversity-related activities (World Bank, UNDP and UNEP)
Harmonization of the International Undertaking on Plant Genetic Resources (FAO)

UNEP has undertaken dozens of different activities to support the implementation of the specific articles of the Convention on Biological Diversity:

Article 6: General measures for conservation and sustainable use

☐ Development of assessment and planning methodologies. In 1991, UNEP made available guidelines for the preparation of Case Studies on Costs, Benefits and Unmet Needs for Biodiversity Conservation. These pilot guidelines evolved into a more comprehensive tool to conduct assessments of biodiversity. The assessments include appraisal of the current status of biological resources and ecosystems, determination of the main threats to and supports for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, and examination of the related socio-economic, legal and institutional aspects. Thirty-three countries have undertaken national studies on biological diversity using the above technical guidelines. These studies are the main source of information for the preparation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans.

☐ Publication of Guidelines for National Biodiversity Planning. Published in 1995, the Guidelines were commended by COP-2, which encouraged the Parties to use them in developing national biodiversity planning processes. The Guidelines grew out of a review of early experiences in national biodiversity planning undertaken in collaboration with World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Conservation Union (IUCN) in 1995.

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☐ Support for development of national action plans. UNEP is assisting 26 countries to prepare national biodiversity strategies and action plans, as well as their First National Reports to the Conference of the Parties as per decision II/17.

☐ Participation in a project proposal to expand available technical assistance. UNEP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have jointly proposed to increase the amount of technical assistance available to countries for the development and implementation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. Using PDF-B Global Environment Facility (GEF) funding, UNEP held in 1997 and 1998 two regional expert workshops on the need for building capacity in national biodiversity planning in Africa and Latin America.

☐ Promotion of the Sustainable Biodiversity Programme in Europe. UNEP supports the implementation of European resource-conservation and sustainable-use policies, particularly in Eastern Europe. UNEP is helping to implement the Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy, which is part of the "Environment for Europe" process agreed to by UNEP and the Council of Europe. UNEP also backs implementation of the United Nations Council on Economic Development Forest Principles in Europe and the UNEP-IUCN Action Plan 1997, in which biodiversity is one of the priority areas and Europe one of the target areas. UNEP is also assisting in the development and publication of the Slovakian national biodiversity strategy.

☐ Organization of regional workshops on forestry issues. UNEP and FAO co-organized Regional Workshops in Africa (January 1995, Accra, Ghana), Asia and the Pacific (January 1995, Bangkok, Thailand), and Latin America and the Caribbean (December 1994, Santiago, Chile) to highlight regional perspectives on UNCED follow-up in forestry and to carry out a debate on regional progress and outstanding issues. The workshops identified the progress made since Rio in the management, conservation and sustainable development of forests, in the patterns of production and consumption of forest products; and in the participation of major groups in forestry. They also identified the major constraints to further progress, such as inadequate funding, lack of institutional capacity, and lack of appropriate technology.

☐ Publication of *Valuing Forests: Context, Issues and Guidelines*. Produced in 1995 in partnership with FAO, World Bank and Minnesota University, *Valuing Forests* calls specifically for development of "appropriate methodologies to assess the value of forests in a comprehensive manner". The publication reviews approaches which overcome the limitations of conventional analysis and provides a reference framework on forest valuation.

☐ Leadership of the Global Plan of Action for the Conservation, Management and Utilization of Marine Mammals (MMAP). As Secretariat of the Global Plan of Action, UNEP is coordinating and facilitating the on-going revision of the Action Plan. UNEP has also led efforts to develop a marine mammal component within the Black Sea Environment Programme funded by the GEF and, with other agencies in East Africa, supported a reconnaissance aerial survey of the northern coastal areas of Kenya (Lamu region) where dugongs had been sighted in the past.

☐ Assistance in the preparation of the CBD Workprogramme on Forest Biodiversity. In addition, UNEP developed its own Forest Policy and a Proposed Action Programme for the Period 1996-2000 which was published in August 1996. This document highlighted UNEP's main role as agenda setter and catalyst in convening policy dialogue on forest-related environmental matters. UNEP will support environmental policy workshops, consensus- building forums, environmental policy research and projects that provide a testing ground for improved environmental policies and technologies. In implementing this programme, UNEP will actively seek out possibilities for developing collaborative

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partnerships with governments, conservation groups, private sector foundations, industrial associations, environmental policy research institutions, and in particular with FAO and other relevant agencies within the United Nations system.

☐ Implementation of UNEP's part of the Workprogramme of the Intergovernmental Forum on Forests (IFF). UNEP is the lead agency for two Programme Elements and it will coordinate the implementation of the proposals for Action on these two elements, which was endorsed by CSD V (April 1997, New York). UNEP also prepared the Secretary General's Report to the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests (IPF), the predecessor of the IFF.

☐ Stimulation of the establishment of the World Mountain Forum. The Mountain Forum is an innovative and integrative bridge between diverse non-governmental, governmental, inter-governmental, scientific and private sector organizations and individuals. The purpose of the Mountain Forum is to provide a forum for mutual support, and for the exchange of ideas and experiences. This will empower participants to raise mountain issues on local, national, regional, and international agendas and to promote policies and actions for equitable and ecologically sustainable mountain development. In addition, UNEP contributed to the preparation of the World Mountain Forum Workplan for the period 1998 - 2000 in the context of Chapter 13 of Agenda 21: Sustainable Mountain Development.

☐ Joint development of pilot models on integrated management of Himalayan Ecosystems. A collaborative effort with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), the pilot models will identify viable options for integrated management and sustainable development of Himalayan ecosystem. They will demonstrate to policy makers and planners the key factors contributing to sustainable land use in mountain ecosystems. The project will also train local communities and farmers to utilize and manage natural resources sustainably.

Article 7: Identification and monitoring

☐ Initiation of a GEF-funded Biodiversity Data Management (BDM) project. Working with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC), UNEP seeks to realize the CBD's requirement to "maintain and organize, by any mechanism, data derived from identification and monitoring activities." The project also seeks to facilitate the building of national capacity for biodiversity data management and exchange. The project focuses on developing countries and, at least initially, on the biodiversity data compiled in the country studies. The ten countries participating in the project will a) conduct a national 'institutional survey', which will report on the existing national capability for data management; b) prepare a national plan for the management and application of biodiversity data in support of the CBD; c) develop a series of basic guidelines to support efficient information management; and d) compile a resource inventory (or "Tool Box") of available methods and technologies from which countries can draw upon selectively to suit their needs. It has been suggested that the BDM might be used as a model for the development of the CBD Clearing House Mechanism (CHM).

One result of the BDM project has been the publication of a set of supporting materials intended to raise the profile of biodiversity information in decision-making processes, and to help countries establish information programmes in support of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. The materials, which were prepared by WCMC in collaboration with UNEP and the participating countries, include Guide to Information Management (UNEP/WCMC, 1996); Guide to National Institutional Survey (UNEP/WCMC, 1998); and The Electronic Resource Inventory (UNEP/WCMC, 1995).

☐ Provision of advice and technical input to government-organized meetings. UNEP actively participated in five government-organized intersessional activities in 1996 related to the IPF work

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programme. These programmes were the Intergovernmental Seminar on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management, held in Finland (19-22 August); Implementing the Forest Principles, held in Germany (16-22 June); Study on the work of international organizations and multi-lateral institutions in the forest sector, held in Switzerland and Peru (5-7 March and July); Workshop on financial/mechanisms and sources of finance for sustainable forestry sponsored by Denmark, Republic of South Africa and UNDP, held in South Africa (4-7 June); and the Expert Meeting in Rehabilitation of Forest Degraded Ecosystems sponsored by Portugal, Cape Verde and Senegal. in cooperation with the FAO, held in Portugal (24-28 June).

□ Preparation of the Workplan and Operation Strategy for the Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000 (FRA2000). UNEP and FAO jointly conducted regional planning and FRA2000 preparation for Africa. The preparation includes an assessment of the current state of and recent changes in African forests, at both national and regional levels, looking at timber and non-timber values, as well as other ecological and environmental values. UNEP and FAO also sought to identify partners and cooperating nations--and their potential roles and work modules--for the implementation of FRA 2000 in Africa. Such work included an assessment of the resources needed by African countries to build up their capacity to participate in and provide information for FRA2000. UNEP also assisted in the drafting of a strategic plan and an operational work plan for Africa, and in the processing of remote sensing data.

□ Development of a GEF concept proposal on methodologies to assess forest biodiversity. The project seeks to provide quality information on the status of biodiversity in forests and woodlands, which can be used to set standards, guidelines and expectations to participating countries. An effective methodology will allow in-country assessments to be conducted efficiently and will contribute to periodic global biodiversity assessments with a minimum of adjustment.

□ Publication of the *World Atlas of Desertification*. First published by UNEP in 1992, the Atlas demonstrated the global extent of the problem of desertification and summarized the current state of scientific knowledge on the drylands of the globe. The 1997 edition has been extensively revised and expanded to cover related environmental issues, including biodiversity, climate change and the availability of water. The Atlas includes estimates of population in the areas at risk and also includes a study of the impact of desertification on migration and refugees.

□ Active partnership in the development of criteria and indicators. UNEP and FAO jointly initiated the Dry-Zone Africa Process and Near East Process. The Dry-Zone Africa Process was begun in 1995, and formulated 7 criteria and 47 indicators for sustainable forest management in the Dry-Zone Africa countries. The Process was endorsed by the 10th Session of the African Forestry and Wildlife Commission (27 November - 1 December 1995, South Africa). In November 1997, UNEP and FAO jointly organized a workshop to advance the process further and to discuss the applicability and practical implementation of criteria and indicators in the context of dry-zone African conditions. The Near East Process started in 1996, and elaborated 7 criteria and 57 indicators for sustainable forest management in the Near East Countries. It was endorsed at the 12th Session of the Near East Forestry Commission. Countries in the region have taken actions to implement the criteria and indicators at the national level.

□ Collaboration with FAO in the preparation and publication of the World Watch List for Domestic Animal Diversity. UNEP also worked with FAO to prepare the Animal Genetic Resources Information Bulletins.

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Article 8: In Situ Conservation

☐ Promotion of an international network of biosphere reserves. UNEP has actively promoted the International Biosphere Reserves Action Plan, which seeks to develop biosphere reserves on a world-wide basis. Indeed, since 1972 UNEP, in cooperation with Governments, FAO, UNESCO and IUCN, has been actively involved in promoting the selection, establishment and management of national parks, biosphere reserves and other marine and terrestrial protected areas. UNEP's work has helped forge a global network of protected-area planners and managers, and to construct a network of effectively managed protected areas, representative of the Earth's diversified ecosystems. These protected areas take into account critical habitats and the migration routes of wild animals.

☐ Continuation of support for the substantial global databases on threatened animals and plants maintained by the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC). A joint venture of IUCN, the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). and UNEP, the WCMC continued to compile and manage information on threats to the planet's biodiversity. WCMC published the 1993 United Nations List of National Parks and Protected Areas, Global Biodiversity: Status of the Earth's Living Resources, and the Biodiversity Map Library. WCMC, in collaboration with UNEP, also provided technical support to many countries in the area of biodiversity information-gathering, dissemination and management.

☐ Promotion of bi-national and international reserves. UNEP prepared and published *Transfrontier Reserves for Peace and Nature: A Contribution to Human Security,* which aimed to broaden the conservation agenda for Indochina by presenting case studies that supported the establishment of a tri-national park. UNEP also provided support to the management strategy for La Amistad International Biosphere Reserve between Costa Rica and Panama. In addition, UNEP is cooperating with UNDP and the Organization of American States (OAS), to support the "Path of the Panther" system of protected areas, which will run the length of the Central American isthmus.

☐ Development of global strategies to conserve tigers, rhinos, and elephants. UNEP works with tiger, rhinoceros and elephant range states in Asia and Africa and with other concerned partners to conserve these specially threatened species. Global Policies, Strategies and Action Plans are being pursued under the aegis of the Global Tiger Forum and the Elephant and Rhino Facility. The Biological Diversity Unit prepared a project document to follow up on three UNEP inter-governmental conferences between elephant and rhinoceros range States, consumer States and donors during 1992 and 1993 and on the 1994 First Meeting of Tiger Range States on the Conservation of the Tiger, co-sponsored by UNEP. The project is aiming at the adoption of global policies by concerned range States in a UNEP inter-governmental conference. The global policies, strategies and action plans will be prepared in close cooperation with range States and other concerned partners and will be based on analyses of Country Action Plans for Elephant, Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation. The project document has been submitted to the GEF for funding. A PDF grant is being sought to further develop the project.

☐ Continual analysis of tiger conservation and trade issues. In conjunction with the CITES Standing Committee, progress and problems are constantly reviewed. Since 1995 a number of tiger range states have improved their legislation on trade and conservation, but urgent action is still required in some range and consumer states. The levels of enforcement and educational activity have improved, but poaching and illegal trade are still serious threats. These threats will be addressed through the Global Tiger Forum, potentially a key approach to achieve tiger conservation.

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☐ Enhancement of the capacity of Latin American and Caribbean governments to manage wildlands, protected areas and wild species. The UNEP/FAO project on Wildlands, Protected Areas and Wildlife Management in the Latin-American and Caribbean Region has supported a large number of technical activities, regional workshops on major policy issues, and publication of technical and training documents on priority subject matters concerning the region. In cooperation with institutions and specialists from all Latin American countries, the project seeks to develop long-term sustainable economic and social development strategies, while taking the experience and role of indigenous people and their cultures fully into account. Several technical reports on key issues in the region have been published and widely distributed among the members of the UNEP/FAO Latin American Technical Cooperation Network on Wildlands, Protected Areas and Wildlife, which has grown to a total number of more than 1100 specialities and has received strong support from the countries. UNEP is currently assisting the development of a project entitled "Strategic Alliance between Indigenous and Protected Areas' Authorities in the Amazon Basin" with a view to address biodiversity issues in the buffer zones of protected areas and where overlays occur between indigenous territories and protected areas.

☐ Organization of the Africa Forests Policy Forum. Working with the World Bank, UNEP brought about 100 participants from governments, industrial firms, academic institutions, local communities, and NGOs to review the successful policy options and best practices in Africa, and to share experiences and lessons learned about the management of forest resources. Africa's forests and woodland resources occupy a prominent place among the world's forests and offer a wide spectrum of biological diversity.

☐ Assistance with the development and funding of several project initiatives. An interregional project, "People, Land Management and Environmental Change (PLEC)" primarily deals with conservation and management of agrobiodiversity. PLEC was developed jointly by UNEP, United Nations University (UNU), Australian National University (ANU), and a number of institutions in five clusters of countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. PLEC has now been submitted to GEF for funding. Another proposal: "Management of Indigenous Vegetation for the Rehabilitation of Degraded Rangelands in the Arid Zone of Africa" was submitted to GEF and is being developed into a fully fledged project. It deals with indigenous rangeland vegetation of the dryland ecosystems. Through ICRISTAT, UNEP also participated in the Desert Margins Initiative (DMI) for conservation, management and research on species in dryland ecosystems, which was developed by a consortium of national and international organizations and institutes. The DMI has been submitted to CGIAR for funding. UNEP, together with UNESCO and others, continued its association with and support for the International Programme for Arid Land Crops (IPALAC) of the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev. IPALAC focuses on education and technology transfer for maximizing the potential of arid-land-adapted germ plasm.

☐ Support for the International Consultation on Sacred Mountains. The consultation, held in West Virginia, USA (April 1998) identified major cross-cultural themes and research needs relating to sacred mountains, thereby determining their relevance to sustainable land use, environmental protection, and cultural preservation. The consultation will produce *Guidelines for Sacred Mountains in Conservation and Sustainable Development* targeted to governments, international donor agencies, development agencies and NGOs.

☐ Preparation of *Cultural and Spiritual Values of Biodiversity*. This volume will present a wide range of views regarding the importance of traditional knowledge and its applications, as well as the implications of the loss of cultural and linguistic diversity for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Ethical, moral and religious considerations are also presented.

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☐ Initiation of a project on intellectual property rights and traditional knowledge. This project seeks to promote a better understanding of the relationship between intellectual property rights and the preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge and practices of indigenous and local communities. It will explore the possible role of intellectual property rights in promoting the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of such knowledge and practices.

☐ Provision of technical and financial support for the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI). UNEP provided technical and financial assistance for (a) an ICRI Regional Workshop for the East Asia Seas, held in Bali (March 1996); (b) an ICRI Regional Workshop for the Western Indian Ocean and Eastern African Region, held in the Seychelles (March -April 1996); (c) the 8th International Coral Reef Symposium, held in Panama (June 1996), which included the organization of an ICRI symposium/workshop on science and management and the preparation and presentation of a plenary paper. UNEP also participated actively in the ICRI CPC meeting at the World Bank, held in Washington D.C. (October 1997) to coordinate UNEP's input into the ICRI process, and in the World Bank Seminar on Coral Reefs, held in association with the Fifth Annual World Bank Conference on Environmentally and Socially Sustainable Development. UNEP representatives gave presentations of regional activities in the Eastern African and Caribbean regions. Finally, UNEP, along with IOC and IUCN, helped establish the Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network.

☐ Dissemination of public and technical information on the Indonesian forest fires. Forest fires are a major threat to *in situ* conservation of forest ecosystems. The fires in Sumatra and Kalimantan, Indonesia, started in June/July 1997 and lasted until the end of October 1997. The fires burned about 700,000 hectares of forest. The smoke shrouded six countries (Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia Brunei, the Philippines and Thailand) and 70 million people in choking smog/haze from September to November 1997. More than 20 million people fell ill from respiratory diseases, and more than 1,000 died. A conservative estimate indicates that the fires cost the countries more than US$2 billion. They produced as much carbon dioxide, the main cause of global warming, as Europe emits in a year, and their occurrence threatens one of the world's most ecologically rich areas. The Indonesian forests are home to at least one-tenth of the Earth's species. UNEP and WCMC launched a Worldwide Web site highlighting the potential ecological impacts of the forest fire in October 1997. UNEP and the Television Trust for the Environment (TVE) produced a documentary film on the Indonesian Forest Fires entitled: *Primates, Palm Oil and Pyromania* in 1997.

The forest fires started again in February 1998 in East Kalimantan, and had burned about 230,000 hectares of forests up to mid April 1998. In March 1998, the Executive Director of UNEP was appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as the coordinator of the UN System's response to address the economic, health and environmental impacts of the forest fires in Indonesia. A project on Emergency Response to Combat Forest Fires in South-East Asia was developed by UNEP and approved by GEF in early April 1998. The project aims to coordinate international efforts addressing the emergency situation arising from the Indonesian forest fires, and to assist the South East Asian countries in coordinating their regional efforts to mitigate the short and long term impacts of forest fires. From end of March to mid-April 1998, UNEP and UN/DHA jointly sent a UN Disaster Assessment Mission to Indonesia to assist the government in prioritizing their actions in response to the fires, assessing the assistance provided from all sources, and evaluating the extent of damage caused by the fires.

On 20 April 1998, a Forest Fire-fighting Workshop was convened by UNEP with the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs to propose practical recommendations for improving short-term fire-fighting efforts, and to develop a medium- to long-term action programme to tackle the problem and address root causes and possible remedies. The Workshop also sought to

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set up a working-level network to help co-ordinate further assistance. The next day, a Coordination Meeting was convened by the same organizations and attended by relevant United Nations agencies and international organizations and donors. The recommendations which resulted from the workshop were presented and adopted at the meeting. The meeting also received the report of the latest United Nations Disaster Assessment Coordination (UNDAC) mission to Indonesia.

☐ Assistance to the authorities on the Brazilian forest fires. At the request of the Government of Brazil on Friday 27th of March, a United Nations Disaster Relief Coordination (UNDAC) team, which included two UNEP staff members, was immediately sent to Brazil. The team's terms of reference were to assist in the coordination of fire fighting efforts undertaken by the Brazilian authorities and to conduct a preliminary *in situ* estimation of the damage caused by the fires. UNEP's participation was to contribute the environmental component of these estimations.

Article 9: Ex-situ Conservation

☐ Support for the Microbial Strain Data Network (MSDN). The MSDN is a computerized referral system containing information on strains of micro-organisms and cell lines. The network provides free access over the World Wide Web (WWW) to a number of databases derived mainly from culture collection catalogues. The value of the MSDN suite of databases is its geographical range, diversity and availability through a single WWW source. An electronic version of the fourth edition of the *World Directory of Collections of Cultures of Micro-organisms* has been produced, and a scientific information node has been established in Africa. The MSDN also promotes the environmentally sound application of biotechnologies in developing countries by undertaking activities for the conservation of valuable endangered culture collections of micro-organisms and for the promotion of storage, retrieval, distribution and information-exchange systems on microbial genetic resources.

☐ Promotion of a network of nine regional Microbiological Resources Centre (MIRCENs). Culture collections housed in MIRCENs are used to promote the environmentally sound application of related biotechnologies in developing countries. Some of the biotechnologies may also be relevant to industrialized countries in fields such as pollution control. MIRCENS are located in Thailand (Bangkok), China (Beijing), Egypt (Cairo), Senegal (Dakar), Syria (Damascus), Guatemala (Guatemala), Kenya (Nairobi), Brazil (Porto Alegre), and India (Pune). The MIRCENs may be accessed through the MSDN.

☐ Cooperation with the FAO Global Programme for the Management of Farm Animal Genetic Resources (AGR). The programme provides the structure for achieving country-based emphasis combined with the necessary regional and global coordination for the management of animal genetic resources. A milestone in the cooperative efforts of UNEP and FAO in this area is the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS) on the INTERNET at the site: *http://www.fao.org/dad-is/*. Another milestone is the FAO/UNEP World Watch List for Domestic Animal Diversity (WWL-DAD) which acts as the voice of the Global Early Warning System for Farm Animal Genetic Resources. UNEP collaborates with FAO to conduct in-depth analyses of the status of critical breeds; to disseminate relevant information on the conservation and management of animal genetic resources; to encourage the development of basic national inventories; to compile global and regional information; to develop data systems and national gene banks; and to promote education and training.

☐ Assistance with a global network of gene banks. In cooperation with the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI), UNEP helps support gene banks in more than 50 countries.

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The germplasm--and related information-- in gene banks under the auspices of FAO is available to all United Nations members for use in sustainable agricultural development.

Article 10: Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity

☐ Support for FAO's animal biodiversity segment. UNEP supports the FAO's objective of the development and execution of a global management strategy to utilize animal genetic resources more effectively, and overcome their current high loss. This would result in enhanced dissemination and use of information on endangered animal genetic diversity, and improved global, regional and national programmes for conservation and sustainable use of livestock genetic diversity.

☐ Collaboration with IPGRI on global and regional programmes and action plans for the conservation and sustainable utilization of plant genetic resources. These programmes and plans are implemented by IPGRI, and are largely aimed at training people in plant genetic resource conservation and sustainable use. Topics addressed include basic seed gene bank procedures, protection of the genetic basis of Africa's traditional crops, and strategies for the development of national plant genetic resource programmes. UNEP also works with IPGRI to overcome the continued erosion of plant genetic diversity. In particular, genetic resources of target crop species in priority areas in Kenya, Vietnam and Thailand are conserved *in situ* or collected for conservation in *ex situ* gene banks, including global base collections.

☐ Joint implementation of activities to promote the biodiversity of drylands. UNEP and the International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA) seek to enhance the productivity of dryland natural resources through integrated and improved management. Dryland plant genetic resources threatened with extinction in priority areas have been surveyed, collected, evaluated and preserved nationally as well as in world base collections.

☐ Financial assistance in preparation of *A Framework for Assessing the Relationship between Trade Liberalization and Biodiversity Conservation.* The paper, prepared by the International Institute for Sustainable Development, develops an analytical framework for assessing the effects of trade liberalization on biodiversity conservation. The framework is designed for individuals preparing or analyzing country biodiversity studies. This document will be published in 1998.

☐ Analysis of the implications of regional and subregional free trade agreements for the genetic resources of the Latin America and Caribbean region. The report will increase knowledge of the impact of trading systems on the environment at the global, regional and subregional levels, and will assist in the development of policy instruments to encourage sustainable use and conservation of genetic resources. The report will be published in 1998.

☐ Coordination of a frontier review on Agricultural Intensification, Soil Biology and Agroecosystem Function in the Tropics. The 1995 review evaluated the importance of the soil biota to sustainable agriculture, and concluded that the economic and social value of soil biodiversity shall be a significant component in the assessment of agricultural sustainability.

☐ Collaboration in the establishment of regional and global networks on biodiversity and biotechnology. UNEP, FAO, and UNIDO work to support such networks, which will facilitate access to information and the exchange of information among countries. These networks will also strengthen the development of databases on biodiversity in developing countries.

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Article 11: Incentive Measures

☐ Initiation of projects on freshwater resource conservation and ecotourism. UNEP is in the process of designing a project for funding from GEF and other donors on incentive measures for the conservation and sustainable use of freshwater resources in the Southern Africa region. In addition, GEF has recently approved a project concept prepared by UNEP for the development of a project proposal to review experiences in ecotourism. This project seeks to highlight the incentive measures necessary to encourage sustainable tourism.

☐ Preparation of case studies on market-based incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use in Latin America and the Caribbean and in Eastern and Central Europe. The objectives of these case studies, to be prepared in 1998-1999, is to promote the introduction of selected market-based incentives adapted to local conditions to lend flexibility, financial support and increased efficiency to the existing regulatory regimes in transitional and developing countries. These projects should encourage the long term use of market-based incentives in a variety of situations and conditions. The knowledge derived from the case studies is expected to help strengthen institutional capabilities for the enforcement and monitoring of economic instruments. It will also enhance the understanding of the effectiveness of market-based incentives for environmental management in developing countries.

Article 12: Research and Training

☐ Capacity building initiatives. UNEP's workplan for 1998-1999 is geared towards capacity building initiatives which will facilitate research & training for scientists in developing countries. It is recognized that an essential element in the research and training agenda for the next generation of professionals will require a special focus on targeted research and training based on the ecosystems approach. Broader aspects of biodiversity conservation covering both *in-situ* and *ex-situ* facilities need to be addressed with a view to enhancing institutional capacities and ensuring the maintenance of adequate levels of expertise required for sustainable use of microbial, plant and animal genetic resources.

☐ Publication of various policy volumes. UNEP either produced or collaborated in the production of several policy publications. These include (a) UNEP's Forest Policy and a Proposed Action Programme for the period 1996-2000, (b) Collecting Plant Genetic Diversity - Technical Guidelines, (c) UNEP International Technical Guidelines for Safety in Biotechnology (in all UN languages), (d) Guide to Information Management in the context of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and (e) Negotiating a Sustainable Future for Land: Structural and Institutional Guidelines for Land Resources Management in the 21st Century.

☐ Coordination of an in-depth study on deforestation and forest degradation. The study will focus on the major international underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation and their relationship with national underlying causes. A comprehensive synthesis and analysis report will be available by early next year. UNEP's work in this area results from its position as the lead agency for the IPF proposal for action and the IFF workprogramme on Underlying Causes of Deforestation and Forest Degradation.

☐ Continued support for implementation of biotechnology safety guidelines. UNEP continues organizing regional workshops on biosafety and on the use of UNEP's International Technical Guidelines for Safety in Biotechnology. UNEP follows closely the work of the Open ended Ad Hoc Working Group on Biosafety (whose first meeting was held in Aarhus, Denmark, 22-26 July 1996)

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and of COP III. It continues to support the implementation of the Guidelines by countries, industry, research institutions and other stakeholders; and it seeks financial resources on bilateral and multilateral basis to support developing countries and countries with economies-in-transition to build their capacity to implement the Guidelines.

☐ Support to regional/subregional workshops on Safety in Biotechnology. The sub-regional Workshop for Eastern and Southern Africa on Capacity-Building for Safety in Biotechnology was held in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 2-6 June 1996. The sub-regional Workshop for West and Central Africa on Safety in Biotechnology was held in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire on 10-14 June 1996. The Workshop on Transboundary Movement of Living Modified Organisms Resulting from Modern Biotechnology was held in Aarhus, Denmark, on 19-20 July 1996. And a conference entitled "2nd Central and Eastern European Conference on Regional and International Cooperation for Safety in Biotechnology", was held in Smolenice, Slovakia on 16-18 October 1996.

☐ Organization of workshops on biodiversity valuation. UNEP, in collaboration with the World Conservation Union (IUCN), the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), and with the support of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, organized a workshop on "Economics of Biodiversity Loss", from 22-24 April 1996 at Gland, Switzerland. The workshop focused on the appropriate role for economic valuation and economic incentives in developing a framework for biodiversity impact assessment. A regional workshop on "Economic Valuation of Biological Diversity" from 6-9 May 1996 in Santiago, Chile focused on economic issues essential to the conservation of biological diversity, including among others, the valuation of biological diversity. UNEP sponsored this regional workshop in collaboration with the Government of Canada, the Government of Chile and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean.

☐ Development and implementation of environmental law training activities. UNEP's legal training workshops and programmes have contributed to a wider appreciation and implementation of CBD. UNEP held its Third Global Training Programme in Environmental Law and Policy in Nairobi, Kenya, from 22 September - 9 October 1997. The training programme strengthened the knowledge and skills of over 30 participating government officials from developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Biodiversity-related conventions, particularly their implementation at the national level, were a major element of the programme. UNEP also held a regional workshop on Strengthening Legal and Institutional Arrangements for Implementing Major Environmental Conventions in South Asia (Maldives, 1-6 April 1997). This workshop benefited from a resource person provided by the CBD Secretariat. In addition, a regional workshop on the Implementation and Incorporation of Biodiversity- related Conventions into National Laws was held in Maputo, Mozambique, during June/July 1997, with the collaboration of the Secretariat of the Lusaka Agreement and the UNEP/UNDP/Government of the Netherlands Joint Project on Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa. Resource persons were provided by UNEP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, relevant convention secretariats, the World Bank and the World Conservation Union.

Additional regional workshops are planned for the coming biennium. UNEP plans to organize, along with the South Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and the Commonwealth Secretariat, a workshop on the implementation of environmental conventions, including CBD, for countries in the South Pacific. And a workshop in English for African countries on the legislative implementation of the CBD, UNFCCC and CCD will be organized by UNEP with the cooperation of relevant convention secretariats.

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☐ Provision of legal information on the implementation of CBD and other biodiversity legislation. UNEP has provided, or is providing, technical assistance to several countries which involves a review of the implementation status of ratified environmental conventions such as the CBD. These countries include Cameroon, Congo, Ghana, Morocco and Zambia). Some other countries have adopted, with UNEP assistance, framework or general environmental laws that have sought to implement various provisions of the CBD.

☐ Project preparation on biodiversity legislation. UNEP is currently working with the Government of Peru and two environmental NGOs to prepare a project on the development of biodiversity regulations needed to implement a new law on biodiversity. UNEP has also developed a number of GEF project concepts for the development and/or strengthening of national biodiversity legislation for China, Cuba, Jamaica, Kenya, Mexico and Venezuela.

☐ Publication of various law documents. A number of UNEP environmental law publications contain information concerning implementation of the CBD, including: the Reports of the First and Second Global Training Programmes in Environmental Law and Policy (1993 and 1995); *Handbook of Environmental Law*; *Biannual Bulletin on Environmental Law*; *Environmental Law Training Manual*; 1996 *Register of Treaties and Other Agreements in the Field of the Environment*; *Report of the Regional Workshop on Strengthening Legal and Institutional Arrangements for Implementing Major Environmental Conventions in South Asia*; and *Compendium of Environmental Laws of African Countries*.

☐ Harmonization of national environmental legislation. Under the UNEP/UNDP/Government of the Netherlands Joint Project on Environmental Law and Institutions in Africa, work has been undertaken within a subregional project involving Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda to harmonize national legislation related to environmental impact assessment, environmental standards, forestry, hazardous wastes, Lake Victoria and wildlife.

Article 13: Public Education and Awareness

☐ Support of formal education and research in biodiversity. UNEP supports formal secondary and university-level education on biodiversity under the UNEP/UNESCO International Environmental Education Programme. UNEP also supports other education initiatives, such as studies on property rights and their relation to access to genetic resources; studies on ecological economics; the creation of a format for species information; the sponsoring of a biodiversity forum for decision makers and scientists; training and technical assistance; and the publication and wide distribution of numerous publications for awareness-building.

☐ Co-sponsorship of a number of Global Biodiversity Forums (GBFs). GBFs foster analysis, dialogue and debate among those interested in ecological, economic, institutional and social issues related to the conservation of biodiversity and the sustainable and equitable use of biological resources. They are designed to contribute to the further development and implementation of the CBD and other biodiversity-related instruments at the international, regional and national levels. Results of the forums are presented to Conference of the Parties. UNEP sponsors GBFs along with IUCN, WRI and the African Centre for Technological Studies (ACTS).

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The GBF Concept

The GBF concept was initially proposed by the WRI-IUCN-UNEP 1992 publication, *Global Biodiversity Strategy*. The Forum concept was formally tested through an *International Conference on the Convention on Biological Diversity: National Interests and Global Imperatives*, held at UNEP Headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya, in January 1993. Since then 10 GBFs have been held as follows:

GBF1	-	Gland	-	October 1993, prior to the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on the CBD (ICCBD)
GBF2	-	Nassau	-	November 1994, prior to COP-1 of the CBD
GBF3	-	Jakarta	-	November 1995, prior to the COP-2 of the CBD
GBF4	-	Montreal	-	September 1996, prior to SBSTTA-2 of the CBD
GBF5	-	Buenos Aires	-	November 1996, prior to COP-3 of the CBD
GBF6	-	New York	-	April 1997, prior to CSD-5
GBF7	-	Harare	-	June 1997, prior to the COP-10 of CITES
GBF8	-	Montreal	-	August 1997, prior to SBSTTA-3 of the CBD
GBF9	-	Kyoto	-	December 1997, during COP-3 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
GBF10	-	Bratislava	-	May 1998, prior to COP- 4 of the CBD

Article 14: Impact Assessment and Minimizing Adverse Impacts

☐ Publication of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) training documents. The UNEP *EIA Training Resource Manual* was drafted and launched in June 1996, together with the *EIA: Issues, Trends and Practice* document. The launching took place at a special session at the 1996 International Association for Impact Assessment (IAIA) Conference held in Estoril, Portugal.

☐ Support for capacity building in EIA. UNEP has convened a series of EIA Capacity Building workshops in Central and Eastern Europe (Hungary), Central America (Honduras), Africa (Uganda) and Asia (Vietnam) in 1997 and 1998. The objectives of these workshops were to undertake a needs analysis for EIA capacity building requirements in these countries and to the extent possible in the regions, and train trainers and practitioners in the use and application of EIA based on the *EIA Training Resource Manual* and the *EIA: Issues, Trends and Practice* document.

☐ Support to development of EIA case studies. A joint project has been initiated with the IAIA and the Canadian Environmental Agency to develop a compendium of case studies in EIA.

Article 15: Access to Genetic Resources

☐ Development of case studies on benefit-sharing arrangements. In response to the Call for Case Studies on Benefit-Sharing Arrangements by the CBD, UNEP commissioned two case studies on benefit-sharing arrangements. The case studies analyze the access and benefit-sharing issues and give policy conclusions and recommendations using the indicative outline for case studies on benefit sharing arrangements prepared by the Secretariat to the CBD. The case studies compare the types of benefits generated from two very different commercial sectors: the pharmaceutical and the phytomedical herbal medicine industries, including examining the way in which each creates incentives for conservation.

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☐ Support to research on benefit-sharing arrangements. UNEP commissioned the development of a paper entitled *A Conceptual Framework for Promoting Benefit Sharing of Conservation and Use of Plant Genetic Resources* which offers alternatives for rewarding local and indigenous communities to conserve and sustainably use plant genetic resources.

☐ Development of a project on valuation of global benefits. In 1998, UNEP is carrying out a project entitled *Measurement of the Global Benefits Derived from Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Use* which seeks to review existing valuation techniques and their applicability to the measurement of global benefits of biological diversity; identify the gaps and limitations of the existing methodologies in their application to the measurement of global benefits. The report will recommend workable methodologies for measuring global benefits derived from biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use.

☐ Establishment of global and regional databases. UNEP, in collaboration with FAO, supported the establishment of global and regional data banks on livestock and poultry genetic resources; the production of a coastal resource atlas using GIS as a management tool for coastal regions; and the establishment of the Global Biodiversity Information Network (BIN21) was initiated with the Tropical Database in Brazil.

Article 16: Access to and Transfer of Technology

☐ Support to the conservation and sustainable utilization of microbial resources. This support is carried out principally through the MIRCENs network. Activities include conservation of microbial germplasm and application of related technologies such as biological nitrogen fixation; biocontrol of pests and vectors; bioremediation and bioleaching. UNEP, with the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), World Health Organisation (WHO) and FAO also participates in the Working Group on Biotechnology Safety.

Article 17: Exchange of Information

☐ Creation of the International Register on Biosafety (IRB). This register was launched by UNEP in July 1996 to serve as a mechanism for the implementation of the UNEP Guidelines and as an exchange for specific information between biosafety focal points and for general information concerning national biosafety mechanisms, to include information on biosafety guidelines, regulations, notification schemes and approvals given for the marketing of products of modern biotechnology. The Register is intended to facilitate exchange of general information about genetic research of value to risk assessment, and risk management. The Register is linked to existing relevant databases such as the Biosafety Information Network and Advisory Services (BINAS) of UNIDO and Biotrack of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), among others. It will facilitate exchange of information on living modified organisms (LMOs) and genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and organisms with novel traits (ONTs) and provide information on sub-regional, regional and global activities on biosafety. The Guidelines are available in English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Arabic and Russian and have been widely disseminated to government institutions, intergovernmental NGOs and the private sector, including the biotechnology industry. The Guidelines are accessible on the UN International Register on Biosafety (IRB) on a World Wide Web site located at "http://www.unep.org/unep/program/natres/biodiv/irb/welcome.htm".

A list of over 100 national biosafety focal points has been posted on the Register which is being up-dated as appropriate, when more Governments and organisations submit their focal points. The results of a UNEP Survey on the implementation of the UNEP Guidelines conducted for presentation at the

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International Workshop to Follow Up on UNEP's International Technical Guidelines for Safety in Biotechnology, are also posted on the IRB website on the Internet. It contains biosafety information contributed by Governments in line with UNEP Guidelines.

☐ Joint OECD/UNEP Global Survey on Regulatory Oversight on the Commercialization of Agricultural Products through Biotechnology. The survey, carried out in 1996, focused on the review of national policies, with respect to regulatory oversight, that will influence the movement of these products into the marketplace. UNEP will also continue its cooperation in the area of biosafety with the aim to link OECD Bio-Track and UNEP's IRB and promote the implementation of UNEP's Biosafety Guidelines by OECD member countries.

☐ Creation and support to the Information Resource for the Release of Organisms (IRRO). This not-for-profit referral service provides information resources on the release of organisms into the environment. The scope of the IRRO covers introduction of non-indigenous plants, animals and micro-organisms into new environments as well as release of living modified organisms (LMOs). A simple search system is available on the host computers at Base de Dados Tropical in Brazil and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) in the United Kingdom.

Article 18: Technical and Scientific Cooperation

☐ Development and publication of the Global Biodiversity Assessment (GBA). As a major contribution to mobilizing the scientific community to help provide a solid basis for further decision-making and follow-up to the Convention on Biological Diversity and Agenda 21, UNEP initiated the Global Biodiversity Assessment, with funding from GEF, with the aim of providing an independent, critical, peer-reviewed scientific analysis of the current issues, theories and views regarding the main global aspects of biodiversity. The assessment will serve as a basis for decision-making to meet the objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and Agenda 21; it will also be an important tool for the scientific body of the Convention. The potential audience of the Assessment is large and includes international, regional and national environmental organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, as well as policy makers and scientists working in the field of biodiversity. About 1,000 scientists were involved in preparing or reviewing the Assessment.

☐ Support to the pilot phase of the Clearing-House Mechanism. As a contribution to the establishment and operation of the pilot phase of the Clearing-House Mechanism (CHM) as per Article 18 of the Convention, UNEP is currently assisting 15 countries to set in place the basic infrastructure and to receive the necessary training to allow national Focal Points to exchange relevant information and experiences.

☐ Joint collaboration on the report *Linking Global Environmental Issues with Human Needs: Opportunity for Strategic Intervention.* UNEP, in collaboration with the World Bank and National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA), spearheads the preparation of an assessment of interlinkages and dependencies between environmental issues and the consequent capabilities of life support systems, to meet basic human needs of adequate food, clean water and energy services, safe shelter and a healthy environment. It is the first publication which attempts to discuss the scientific linkages between an array of global environmental issues, namely loss of biodiversity, climate change, ozone depletion, deforestation, desertification and land degradation.

☐ Organization of sustainable mountain and forest conservation and sustainable use meetings. UNEP co-organized together with FAO, the Government of Ethiopia and International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), the African Inter-Governmental Consultation on Sustainable Mountain Development.

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3-7 June 1996, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The Consultation focussed on exchanging ideas and experiences on mountain development among African countries; and formulation and identification of regional and sub-regional cooperation programme and priorities on sustainable mountain development in Africa.

UNEP assisted the World Commission on Forests and Sustainable Development (WCFSD) in organizing the "African Regional Hearing on Forests" in May 1997. The Hearing was held from 5-9 May 1997 in Yaounde, Cameroon attended by more than 200 participants from "civil society" (NGOs, CBOs and VOs, local communities, forest dwellers) as well as governmental and private sectors. The Hearing focused its discussions on the need to strengthen the positive contributions of rural communities, and of private sector enterprises, on forest conservation and sustainable use, and on the related policy and institutional framework needed to support the necessary changes in behaviour at both national and international levels.

Article 19: Handling of Biotechnology and Distribution of its Benefits

☐ Joint organization of regional and subregional consultations on biotechnology. UNEP, in cooperation with the Secretariat of the CBD and relevant UN entities including UNIDO, FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, WHO, DPCSD as well as representatives from the biotechnology industry, hosted seven regional and sub-regional consultations (March to September 1995) and an apex Global consultation of government-designated experts that considered and adopted the UNEP International Technical Guidelines for Safety in Biotechnology in Cairo in December 1995. An International Workshop to Follow Up on UNEP's International Technical Guidelines for Safety in Biotechnology was also held in Buenos Aires, Argentina in 1996. The workshop discussed (a) the state of the art in biotechnology products development and trade related instruments, (b) progress in the implementation of the UNEP Guidelines, (c) information supply and information exchange for safety in biotechnology, (d) regulatory frameworks and harmonization, and (e) initiatives and activities in capacity building for safety in biotechnology.

☐ Initiation of 18 National Biosafety Projects. The GEF Council meeting held 4-6 November 1997 considered and approved 18 national biosafety proposals and a medium-sized regional biosafety proposal submitted by UNEP. The proposals were approved as one package under the title "Pilot Biosafety Enabling Activity Project", consisting of two components as follows:

Component 1 (National Level): Assistance for the preparation of National Biosafety Frameworks for 18 countries in the context of the UNEP International Technical Guidelines for Safety in Biotechnology and the Biosafety Protocol under preparation. Major activities to be carried out by countries under this component of the project include: establishment of a task force; stock taking and assessment of the status of the country on matters related to biosafety; identification and analysis of options to implement UNEP's International Technical Guidelines for Safety in Biotechnology; and, planning and preparation of National Biosafety Frameworks.

Component 2 (Global Level): Support to Regional Workshops on Biosafety. Eight regional workshops (two in each region - Africa, Asia/Pacific, Eastern Europe and Latin America and the Caribbean). These workshops will cover the techniques, procedures and measures to be considered, as appropriate, in respect of risk assessment and risk management of living modified organisms (LMOs)/organisms with novel traits (ONTs) at national, sub-regional and regional levels. They will also cover issues related to the transboundary transfer of living modified organisms (LMOs)/organisms with novel traits (ONTs), including appropriate mechanisms and modalities for supply and exchange of information, for enhancement of biosafety. To be covered also will be issues of data harmonization, data validation and mutual acceptance of data. Participants would examine and review the critical role of international

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databases as sources of information for risk assessment and risk management since such databases provide detailed knowledge of and experience gained by countries/organizations and would also assist in the development of national, sub-regional or regional models.

Article 21: Financial Mechanism

☐ UNEP's role in the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Within the overall framework of GEF, UNEP plays an important role in providing guidance on technical aspects to be considered in the funding of biodiversity projects. Along with UNDP and the World Bank, UNEP assists the GEF Secretariat in incorporating COP/CBD evolving guidance into GEF policy and its Biodiversity Operational Programmes. UNEP is also expected to continue to play an important role in providing scientific and technical inputs to GEF at all levels, including the review of project proposals in the field of biodiversity. It also serves as the Secretariat of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP), the principal advisory body of GEF on scientific and technical aspects.

☐ Through the GEF Operational Strategy on Biodiversity, UNEP plays a major role in mobilizing funds for projects in support of the implementation of Agenda 21 and the decisions of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, particularly projects that provide technical assistance and investments for biodiversity conservation, management and sustainable utilization and safe application of biotechnology.

☐ UNEP also initiates and carries out projects which reinforce the ability of GEF to arrive at sound policy and operational decisions. Such projects: (a) support the strategic objectives of the CBD; (b) enhance the ability of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement their Convention obligations through the preparation of national biodiversity strategies and action plans, and to fulfill the CBD reporting requirements; (c) provide a more solid scientific and technical base in support of cost-effective, sustainable and high priority GEF biodiversity projects; (d) enhance the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in scientific and technical assessments and monitoring activities; and (e) promote regional cooperation in biodiversity management and conservation and related biosafety aspects. A complete list of ongoing and pipeline projects is presented in Annex I.

Article 22: Relationship with other International Conventions

☐ Coordination of Secretariats of Environmental Conventions. For the last four years, the Executive Director of UNEP has been convening and coordinating meetings of Coordination of Secretariats of Environmental Conventions. These meetings have been held pursuant to Chapter 38 of Agenda 21.

The United Nations General Assembly endorsed the contents of Agenda 21 by its Resolution 47/190. Subsequently, the Governing Council requested the Executive Director to continue to promote the coherent coordination of the functioning of environmental conventions, including their Secretariats, with a view to improving effectiveness of the implementation of the conventions.

The Executive Director of UNEP has been coordinating convention secretariats meetings since 1994. To date, seven meetings on coordination of secretariats of environmental conventions have been held. The eighth meeting is planned to be convened back to back with the Special Session of UNEP's Governing Council in May 1998.

☐ These meetings have sought to provide a forum for exchange of information, discussion, agreement and cooperation on issues of mutual interest to convention secretariats. Participants to these meetings

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have been chief executives from the convention secretariats administered by UNEP, which include the CBD Secretariat, as well as other relevant secretariats invited depending on the issues on the agenda.

Focus on procedural and administrative issues has shifted to several substantive issues and joint activities have been discussed in the meetings of coordination of convention secretariats addressing specific categories of coordination functions. Issues common to the Secretariats have been identified and efforts have been made to undertake joint activities for their implementation or are already underway to effect them. Such issues include: implementation of the conventions at national level, including development of relevant national legislation and institutions; capacity building and technical assistance including related training programmes; financial mechanisms required for GEF funding of joint projects; development of joint programmes to deal with common issues; and the relationship between global conventions and regional agreements and programmes.

Coordination meetings have undertaken a results-oriented approach in fulfillment of the objectives, scope and content of coordination. In this regard, the meetings fulfill the mandate entrusted to UNEP under Agenda 21 by promoting coherent development and effective implementation of international environmental law; and strengthens the working relationship between UNEP and the Secretariats by performing a synthesizing and catalyzing role to fill lacunae which may exist in the functions performed by the Secretariats. Such meetings further support activities of the convention Secretariats and enhance the relationship between UNEP and the secretariats in terms of programmatic, legal, financial and conference servicing functions. These activities promote synergy of efforts, avoid duplication of activities and programmes, and consequently maintain cost efficiency of the Convention Secretariats.

For the CBD Secretariat this established coordination mechanism has a special relevance, since the relationship between CBD and other biodiversity related conventions remain high on the agenda of meetings of the Conference of Parties. The coordination process institutionalized by UNEP is available for effective use in enhancing collaboration among the biodiversity related conventions. The biodiversity-related global convention secretariats administered by UNEP include: CBD, CITES, CMS and a regional agreement, the Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora.

☐ Provision of interim arrangements to the Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora. The regional agreement open to accession by any African government was adopted in September 1994 and became operative in December 1996. The agreement, whose objective is reduce and completely eliminate illegal trade in wild fauna and flora, strengthens and implements CBD as well as CITES in Africa. Joint activities to implement the relevant global biodiversity-related conventions and the regional Lusaka Agreement have been undertaken in 1997.

☐ Harmonization of biodiversity related treaties. The World Conservation Monitoring Centre is currently working on behalf of UNEP and Secretariats of CBD, CITES, CMS, and RAMSAR on a feasibility study for a harmonized management infrastructure for biodiversity related treaties. One of the objectives of the feasibility study is to harmonize and streamline reporting procedures to various environmental convention secretariats and conferences of the parties.

☐ Preparation of Convention Coordination Papers to the African Region. At the initiative of the UNEP Regional Office for Africa, two papers had been prepared and presented at the sixth meeting of coordination of convention secretariats. The papers on "Sensitizing Programme for Raising Awareness on the Obligations and Benefits of the Conventions for the Africa Region" and A Mechanism for Provision of Support for the Implementation of Conventions at the National, Sub-regional and Regional Levels in Africa were discussed. Currently, the Regional Office is consulting

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with the Convention Secretariats to build upon the exchange of views and relevant initiatives, on-going or planned to update the papers and recommend further joint action for the African region.

☐ Assessment of Implementation of Conventions in Europe. UNEP has been requested by Governments in Europe to prepare a report on the status of implementation of global environmental conventions in the region for presentation to the environmental ministers conference in Arhus, Denmark during June 1998. It is anticipated that this report will provide the basis, within available resources, for a more comprehensive analysis of convention implementation in the European region which may also serve as a model for similar work in other regions. UNEP is consulting closely with the Convention Secretariats, including CBD, in the preparation of the status report and the subsequent comparative analysis.

☐ Preparation of the Millennium Global Environment Outlook Report (GEO-2). GEO-2, prepared in close consultation with the Convention Secretariats, including CBD, will review and assess, in a qualitative manner, the combined impacts of the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements. The scope of the assessment will include regional and global conventions, soft law, and environmental funding mechanisms. The First Draft of Chapter 5 is currently being reviewed in-house including the convention secretariats.

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Annex 1

BIODIVERSITY PORTFOLIO DURING GEF 1 AND GEF 2

As one of the three Implementing Agencies of the GEF, UNEP endeavoured, right from the pilot phase of the GEF, to promote and implement projects that corresponded to its mandate and comparative advantage. Three major considerations have guided the selection of projects which UNEP sponsored in the GEF as the Implementing Agency:

- Projects that addressed the priorities highlighted by the Conference of the Parties to the Biodiversity Convention (CBD) particularly those activities that assist Parties in setting in place the necessary basic building blocks to start implementing the provisions of the CBD (eg. preparation of national biodiversity country studies, strategies and action plans);
- Projects that corresponded to specific requests emanating from countries relating to activities for which UNEP had an unquestionable comparative advantage over the other 2 implementing agencies of the GEF (eg. projects in the biosafety area);
- Projects of a transboundary, regional or global scope that allow harmonization of national practices, development of best practices and dissemination of lessons learned for sustainable management of biological resources (e.g., alien invasive species and Mesoamerican biological corridor projects).

Ongoing Projects

1. **Enabling Activities (preparation of biodiversity country studies; strategies; action plans; establishment of the Clearing House Mechanism under the CBD).**

   A total of 28 countries are participating in this project to date. The project started September 1996 and is expected to be completed around June 1999.

   Total budget to date: US$ 4.79 million
   Executing Agency: National Governments

2. **Support to the Preparation of National Biosafety Frameworks**

   A total of 18 countries will be preparing their national biosafety frameworks under this project. The project comprises also a global component consisting of regional workshops on biosafety from which all GEF eligible countries will benefit. The project started in April 1998 and is expected to be completed by April 1999.

   Total budget: US$ 2.74 million
   Executing Agency: National Governments

3. **People, Land Management and Environmental Change (PLEC)**

   This is a project which seeks to develop sustainable biodiversity conservation methods in agricultural systems, linking together farmers/pastoralists and scientists through South-South cooperation and South-North twinning arrangements. Eight countries, representing different continents (Latin America, Africa, Asia/Pacific) and different ecosystems (forests margins, semi-arid regions, mountains and wetlands corridors) as well as different socio-economic contexts, are participating in this demonstration type of project. The project started in January 1998 and is expected to be completed in January 2001.

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Total budget: US$ 6.27 million (including the PDF B allocation).
Executing Agency: United Nations University

4. **Rescue Plan for the Cap Blanc Colony of the Mediterranean Monk Seal.**

This is a medium - sized project approved under the emergency/short term response measure framework of the GEF to deal with the mass mortality of monk seals that had arisen on the coast of Mauritania in May 1997. The project aims to rescue and rehabilitate sick animals while a long-term operational programme -linked project that deals with the root causes of the problem is being formulated by UNDP. The project started in November 1997 and is expected to be completed by April 1998.

Total budget: US$ 150,000
Executing Agencies: Institute for Forestry and Nature Research-Dept. of Aquatic Ecology (The Netherlands) in collaboration with the Centre National de Recherche Oceanografique et de Peche (CNROP) (Mauritania)

5. **Development of Best Practices and Dissemination of Lessons Learned for Dealing with the Global Problems of Alien Invasive Species that Threaten Biological Diversity**

This is a global project aimed at developing a global strategy and action plan on Alien Invasive Species to facilitate implementation of Article 8(h) of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The project was developed as a response to a request from the third meeting of the Conference of the Parties that called for the development of a scientifically based global strategy and action plan to deal with alien species that threaten biological diversity. The project started in April 1998 and is expected to be completed by September 2000.

Total budget: US$ 750,000
Executing Agency: SCOPE

6. **Global Biodiversity Forum (Phase II): Broadening Support for the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity**

This is a medium - size project of a global scope which was formulated to assist the civil society to continue making its contribution to the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity through the Global Biodiversity Forum which takes place ahead of each COP meeting and forwards recommendations to the COP for selected items on the agenda of the COP. The current proposal will assist the convening of the Global Biodiversity Forum for feeding into COP4 deliberations, and possibly COP5. The project started in March 1998 and is expected to be completed in February 2000.

Total budget: US$ 750,000
Executing Agency: IUCN

7. **Establishment of a Programme for the Consolidation of the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor**

A joint UNDP/UNEP project aimed at enhancing the conservation of biodiversity in Central America and Southern Mexico by establishing a Programme for the Consolidation of a Biological Corridor (MBC). The MBC will consist of a network of protected areas and their buffer zones

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linked by biological corridors of a variety of uses and degrees of protection. UNEP will be primarily responsible for the components of the project dealing with policy harmonization, awareness raising and outreach.

Total project budget: US$ 10.94 million (out of which approximately US$ 2.2 million will be for activities to be implemented by UNEP)
Executing Agency: OAS, CCAD

Part II: PDFs under implementation

1. **Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in the Eastern Rift Valley Lakes**

A PDF Block B (US$ 337,500) implemented jointly by UNEP and UNDP aimed at developing a Strategic Action Programme for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the Eastern Rift Valley Lakes (Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania). UNEP is primarily responsible for components of the project dealing with synthesis of existing past studies, monitoring and assessment, as well as scientific research related issues. A GEF project brief is expected to be developed by end of December 1998 for submission to the GEF in January 1999.

Executing Agency: National Governments

2. **Desert Margins Programme (DMP)**

A PDF Block B for US$ 340,000 recommended for CEO approval in January 1998 which aims at developing a GEF project out of the multidisciplinary programme for dryland development to promote, through demonstration, innovative and action-oriented dryland management practices to arrest land degradation and the resulting loss of biodiversity. A project brief is expected to be developed by end of July 1999 for submission to the GEF in August or September 1999.

Executing Agency: National Governments

3. **Incentive Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity**

A PDF Block A (US$ 25,000) approved in May 1997 to develop a proposal that would look at case studies and experiences that would facilitate implementation of Article 11 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as requested by Decision III/18 of the third meeting of the COP. A GEF project brief focusing on case studies on wetland ecosystems in Southern Africa is near finalization and should be submitted to the GEF in May 1998.

Executing Agency: National Governments

4. **Land-Use Change, Agrobiodiversity and Global Environmental Benefits**

A PDF Block A (US$ 25,000) approved in December 1997 to develop a proposal aimed at providing a better understanding of how agriculture and other land uses and the soil biodiversity interact and affect each other. This proposal fits in with Decision III/11 of the COP to the CBD which laid out a broad framework for addressing the interrelationship between biological diversity for agriculture and the impact of agriculture on biodiversity. A GEF project brief focusing on case

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studies in a number of countries is under development and is expected to be ready in July 1998 for submission to the GEF in August 1998.

Executing Agencies: Tropical Soil Biology and Fertility Programme with National Agricultural Research Centres

5. **Establishment of the Lop Nur Nature Sanctuary for conservation of the highly endangered wild bactrian camel species in China**

A PDF Block A (US$ 25,000) grant allocated in March 1995 which has now led to the development of a medium-size project proposal under the GEF short-term measure response framework. The proposal will be submitted to the GEF in April 1998 (US$ 725,000). The project duration will be of 3 years.

Executing Agency: National Environment Protection Agency-China

6. **Species 2000: a Programme for Indexing the World's described species of animals, plants and microorganisms**

This PDF Block A (US$ 25,000) was approved in March 1996 to contribut to the implementation of Article 7 of the CBD (Identification and Monitoring). The need to develop an Index of the world's known species as a tool for facilitating work on taxonomy was one of the recommendations of the Global Biodiversity Assessment report. A PDF B was developed from the PDF A but has been put in abeyance at the recommendation of the GEF Secretariat pending guidance from the COP on how to implement the Global Taxonomic Initiative suggested by the SBSTTA and endorsed by the COP at its third meeting (Decision III/10). It is expected that after COP4, the Species 2000 proposal will move forward.

Executing Agencies: Species 2000 Secretariat and DIVERSITAS

Part III: Pipeline under development

The following project concepts were presented by UNEP to the GEF Secretariat and found eligible for further development into project proposals:

1. **Support to Community-Based Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity in Various Terrestrial and Marine Ecosystems (Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Thailand)**

This medium size project will support implementation of *Article* 8(j) of the CBD by promoting the application of local communities' knowledge, innovations and practices in the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in selected ecosystems in the participating countries.

2. **Review of experiences in ecotourism and analysis of lessons learned (multi-country project).**

This medium size proposal will contribute to the implementation of Article 6(b) of the CBD by the focusing on a key sector (i.e. tourism) for which UNEP was given a strong mandate by the CSD and UNGASS.

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3. Arun Valley Sustainable Resource Use and Management Project

This medium sized project proposal was submitted by an NGO in Nepal and addresses implementation of Article 8(j) of the CBD. A PDF A request is under preparation.

4. Biodiversity Gap Analysis in Latin America

A medium size project proposal aiming at providing a rational and scientific basis for establishment of protected areas in South America forest ecosystems. A PDF A request is under preparation. It will support implementation of Article 8 of the CBD.

5. Bioecological Characterization of Wetlands in the Coast and Insular Regions of Venezuela

A medium size project proposal aiming at identifying alternatives to strengthen the protected areas and give them an important role in conservation of biodiversity and sustainable development by formulating development plans and policies where the real economic value of biodiversity has been incorporated. This will be the first project in UNEP/GEF portfolio addressing the issue of valuation of biological resources.

A PDF A request is under preparation.

6. Development of Biodiversity Indicators

This is a proposal falling under the targeted research framework of the GEF which was recently cleared by the GEF Research Committee. It aims at developing indicators that would be used by countries as tools that to assess the status and trends of their overall biodiversity based on the impact of the various measures taken to implement the CBD. This activity was strongly recommended by the third meeting of the SBSTTA and by STAP.

A PDF A request is under preparation.

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PROGRAMMATIC SUPPORT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Note by the Executive Director

The Executive Director has the honour to circulate to members of the Governing Council, in the attachment to the present note, the paper entitled "A commentary by the Executive Director of UNEP on the proposed prograqmme budget of the Convention on Biological Diversity for the Biennium 1999-2000", together with its annex, "Proposed budget for the Convention for the biennium 1999-2000: A proposal by the Executive Director of UNEP".

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UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT

UNEP
For Life on Earth

A COMMENTARY BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UNEP ON THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY FOR THE BIENNIUM 1999-2000

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Introduction

1. Pursuant to Article 24 of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Conference of the Parties at its first meeting, held in Nassau from 28 November to 9 December 1994, designated the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to carry the functions of the Secretariat of the Convention while ensuring its autonomy to discharge the functions referred to in that Article with the aim of facilitating the implementation of the Convention by the Parties. 1/ At its second meeting, the Conference of the Parties, in paragraph 2 of its decision II/19, accepted the offer of the Government of Canada to host in Montreal the Secretariat of the Convention. The functions of the Secretariat as stipulated in Article 24 of the Convention and rule 28 of the rules of procedure for meetings of the Conference of the Parties 2/ are:

(a) To arrange for and service the meetings of the Conference of the Parties by:

(i) Arranging for interpretation at the meetings;

(ii) Receiving, translating, reproducing and distributing the documents of the meetings;

(iii) Publishing and circulating the official documents of the meetings;

(iv) Making and arranging for keeping of sound recordings of the meetings;

(v) Arranging for the custody and preservation of the documents of the meetings;

(b) To perform the functions assigned to it by any protocol;

(c) To prepare reports on the execution of its functions under the Convention and present them to the Conference of the Parties;

(d) To coordinate with other relevant international bodies and, in particular, to enter into such administrative and contractual arrangements as may be required for the effective discharge of its functions; and

(e) To perform such other functions as may be determined by the Conference of the Parties.

2. To enable the Secretariat to discharge its functions, the Conference of the Parties at each meeting considers and approves a biennial programme budget based on the functions and tasks assigned to it over a specified period of time by the Conference of the Parties.

1/ See decision I/4 of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/COP/1/17, p. 34).

2/ UNEP/CBD/COP/1/17, annex III.

3. Given the fact that the Convention on Biological Diversity was conceived to rationalize international community's efforts to conserve and sustainably use the Earth's biological resources:

(a) The work programme of the Conference of the Parties (as well as those of all other biodiversity-related conventions) are expected to take into consideration and build on ongoing and planned work programmes and comparative advantages of relevant United Nations bodies and international governmental and non-governmental organizations, as a means of improving the implementation of the Convention, minimizing duplication of efforts and avoiding wastage of resources;

(b) In performing its functions, the Secretariat is expected to cooperate with and draw upon the vast experience and expertise of relevant bodies and institutions.

4. The foregoing could be best achieved through institutionalization of thematic joint programming of activities and institutional twinning mechanisms. This is an element that has been stressed in the Preamble to the Convention, as well as in its various provisions, and in relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. In fact, at its first meeting, the Conference of the Parties decided that the relationship of the Convention on Biological Diversity with the Commission on Sustainable Development and biodiversity-related conventions, other international agreements, institutions and processes of relevance would be a standing item on the agenda for its meetings. 3/

I. PROGRAMME BUDGET OF THE CONVENTION FOR THE BIENNIUM 1999-2000

5. In the light of the trust placed in UNEP by the Conference of the Parties to carry the functions of the Secretariat of the Convention, it behoves the Executive Director to advise the Conference of the Parties on a number of issues related to the programme budget of the Convention for the biennium 1999-2000, namely:

(a) Secretariat staffing:

(i) The Conference of the Parties has before it proposals for the creation of additional posts. It should be borne in mind that the Convention is relatively young and its Secretariat needs and functions are not yet fully appraised. Moreover, the Secretariat itself was established very recently. Furthermore, the Convention has not had a fully-fledged, functional Secretariat since not all the 22 Professional and 18 General Service posts approved by Conference of the Parties at its third meeting have been filled to date. It should also be borne in mind that these approved posts are in addition to five Professional posts seconded to the Secretariat by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and

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3/ See decision I/9, annex, para. 2.6.

Governments, as well as to the two administrative posts at the Professional level provided by UNEP. It is my view that staff increases at this time need careful consideration as not all the posts already approved have been filled or regularized;

(ii) The Conference of the Parties may therefore wish to revisit this issue at its fifth meeting and review the functioning of the Secretariat (which is expected to be operating at full strength) vis-á-vis the functions and tasks assigned to it;

(iii) The work programme is expected to be complementary to the work programmes of relevant conventions, organizaticns and institutions in particular those of UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, the World Conservation Union (IUCN) and the World-Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), among others. In discharging its duties, the Secretariat is expected to draw upon the wide range of expertise available in relevant bodies, institutions, organizations and the international scientific community;

(iv) At this juncture, the supportive role of UNEP, as the organization hosting the Secretariat, may be brought more into play. Accordingly, the Executive Director feels that UNEP should undertake/coordinate a number of actions in collaboration with relevant bodies in support of the implementation of the work programme of the Convention, as adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting. This point is further elaborated in paragraph 9 below.

(b) Programme of work. The Conference of the Parties will consider a wide range of issues at its current session based on the decisions adopted at its third meeting, as adjusted by the Bureau, and adopt its work programme for 1999-2000. In this regard, the Executive Director is of the view that:

(i) There is a need to establish a further link between the work programme (which will be supported by a Trust Fund) and the activities/programmes/projects to be supported by the Financial Mechanism of the Convention between now and the year 2000. This would ensure synergy, efficacy, harmony and mutual benefit;

(ii) The ideas generated at the workshop on the review of the operations of the Convention, convened in London in January 1998, the outcome and recommendations of the special session of the General Assembly to review and appraise the implementation of Agenda 21, the Ministerial Round Table to be convened on 4-5 May 1998 in Bratislava concurrently with the fourth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and the Global Biodiversity Forums, among others, could provide valuable input into the proposed work programme;

(iii) Although the provisional agenda covers a wide range of issues, including biosafety, inland-water biodiversity, marine and coastal biodiversity, agricultural biodiversity, forest biodiversity, and so forth, in addition to the standing items,

and administrative and financial matters, it is expected that most of the discussions will deal with the further focusing and articulating of the work programme. In this regard, the Conference of the Parties may wish to identify well focused priority issues in each area as it relates to the three objectives of the Convention (conservation, sustainable use and benefit sharing), taking into consideration emerging issues. This would lead to tangible achievements over the short period of the work programme. The role of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) in this regard is of paramount importance.

II. POSSIBLE SUPPORTIVE ROLE OF UNEP

6. In the light of the foregoing, and given the Secretariat's envisaged capacity, and taking into account the autonomous nature of the Secretariat, there is need to optimize the use of available resources in the implementation of the Convention's programme of work. The Conference of the Parties may, therefore, wish to explore the following possible areas where the supportive role of UNEP would be harnessed. It should be stressed here that the thrust of this supportive role is geared towards substantive programme matters and not towards the administration of the Secretariat. Accordingly, the Executive Director is open to accord the Secretariat as much administrative authority and autonomy as possible, which must also embody full responsibility and entail accountability for acts of omission or commission. In this regard, the Executive Director would consider providing additional administrative staff to the Secretariat within resources available from the 13 per cent programme support costs to increase the administrative capacity of the Secretariat. To this end, the Secretariat's administrative processes must be streamlined so that sufficient funds from that source can be channelled towards actual programmatic support.

A. Support for the implementation of the work programme of the Convention

7. Activities undertaken by relevant bodies such as UNEP, UNESCO, FAO, UNDP, World Bank, IUCN, WWF, the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC), and the World Resources Institute (WRI), among others, can contribute significantly to the implementation of the Convention's work programme with minimum additional financial support. This would allow the Secretariat to focus more on its principal functions rather than engaging itself in executing activities. Hence the need to streamline the Secretariat's administrative processes.

8. The proposed work programme of the Conference of the Parties for the biennium 1999-2000 offers UNEP the opportunity to establish not only programmatic but also coordination links with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other related conventions in the light of role assigned to it by the General Assembly and its work programmes for 1998-1999 on biodiversity, water, land, environmental law, and economics, as approved by its Governing Council in 1997.

9. Based on its demonstrated comparative advantage and its long-standing record in promoting conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity as outlined in the document entitled "UNEP: A Partner in the Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity", the Conference of the Parties may wish to call upon UNEP to undertake/coordinate the following actions in collaboration with relevant bodies in support of the implementation of the work programme of the Convention as adopted by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting:

(a) Enhancement of cooperation and synergy among the biodiversity-related conventions, including taking the lead in the process for harmonizing their work programmes, their information systems and the reporting requirements;

(b) Development of methodologies, guidelines and tools for undertaking scientific assessments of inland-water biodiversity, coastal and marine biodiversity, forest biodiversity and agrobiodiversity;

(c) Preparation of global forest and freshwater biodiversity assessments, including the analysis of human impacts on these ecosystems and the prioritization of research needs;

(d) Leading the further development of guidelines for assisting Parties in national biodiversity planning, particularly for the implementation of Article 6(b) of the Convention;

(e) Coordination of the preparation of the Global Biodiversity Outlook;

(f) Provision of support to the global taxonomy initiative and leading the global initiative on invasive and alien species;

(g) Provision of legal advice and technical support to the implementation of the future protocol on biosafety, coordination of the expert panel on access to genetic resources and the undertaking of case-studies on national legislation for benefit-sharing and studies on the impact of intellectual property rights;

(h) Preparation of case-studies on incentive measures and development of guidelines, methodologies and tools; conduct of studies on the relationship between trade and biodiversity and ecotourism and biodiversity;

(i) The further development a methodology or methodologies for the valuation of biodiversity, including case-studies and a network of experts;

(j) Provision of support for the work of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to develop indicators to monitor the implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and indicators for forest biodiversity and for inland-water ecosystems.

10. To achieve this, the Executive Director will strengthen the biodiversity programme in UNEP to become an area of concentration in the work programme of UNEP. Furthermore, the Executive Director will endeavour to mobilize additional resources for this purpose from the Global Environment

Facility (GEF) and the Environment Fund of UNEP, as well as from other sources of finance.

11. Furthermore, the Executive Director intends to revitalize and utilize the Ecosystems Conservation Group (UNEP, FAO, UNESCO, UNDP, IUCN and WWF), established in 1974 for thematic joint programming purposes and to advise member organizations on the development and implementation of their biodiversity work programmes. The Group was active and helpful in assisting the Executive Director of UNEP during the negotiation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and in the operation of the Interim Secretariat until the Convention entered into force, during which time it provided a great deal of scientific and technical support. UNEP, as the convener of the Group, is confident that the Group stands ready to assist the Parties and the Secretariat in discharging its functions, as and when required.

B. Development of cooperation and synergy between biodiversity-related agreements and international processes

12. There is also a need to seriously examine the manner in which cooperation might be developed, in stages, to ensure the efficient operations of biodiversity-related legal instruments administered by different agencies on behalf of the Conference of the Parties to the respective conventions, the membership of which, though different, may have overlap substantially. Experience gained thereby would provide invaluable guidance on what is likely to be feasible and productive as the exercise is broadened to cover other global and regional environmental conventions.

13. Existing forms of cooperation already contribute to the implementation of the Convention. Nevertheless, further cooperation in specific areas capturing or building on synergies between the Biological Diversity Convention process, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS), and other international processes, would significantly facilitate the further implementation of these conventions in the most effective way.

14. An analysis of the interlinkages and the resultant synergy between biodiversity-related conventions suggests that there are additional particular critical areas in which synergy ought to be developed. These areas include:

(a) Harmonization of agendas and work programmes through the development of joint or coordinated programmes;

(b) Establishment of a joint supporting infrastructure, such as an expert facility;

(c) Harmonization of reports by States parties; and

(d) Development of the supportive role of UNEP, pursuant to its mandate from the General Assembly and in line with the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of UNEP. 4/

15. Through these efforts, there are clearly substantial opportunities for a coherent overall programme of action involving the global conventions and international organizations that are concerned with biological diversity; without such a coordinated programme the Convention on Biological Diversity is unlikely to be fully effective.

16. In the first stage, the focus should be on the global conventions relating to biological diversity, namely the Convention on Biological Diversity, CITES, CMS, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, especially as Waterfowl Habitat, and the World Heritage Convention, where overlaps in terms of both membership and subject matter are clearly evident. The capacity of any of these five conventions to achieve its objectives depends on the extent to which it deals comprehensively with any aspect of biological diversity and how effectively its Parties implement their obligations. Each of these agreements has to some extent proved its effectiveness on advancing certain aspects of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. Such cooperation and coordination between all those instruments, which would also involve the organizations that provide their secretariats, if undertaken and effected in a complementary and mutually reinforcing manner, would result in substantial achievements and practical gains.

17. In considering the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 5/ at its special session in June 1997, the General Assembly recognized that greater coherence in various intergovernmental organizations and processes is needed. Given the increasing number of decision-making bodies concerned with various aspects of sustainable development, including international conventions, there is an ever greater need for better policy coordination at the intergovernmental level, as well as for continued and more concerted efforts to enhance collaboration among the secretariats of those decision-making bodies.

18. At the same session, the General Assembly reconfirmed the role of UNEP as the principal United Nations body in the field of environment, in conformity with Agenda 21 and the Nairobi Declaration, stating that UNEP "is to be the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system, and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment". 6/

19. As far as the international conventions are concerned, the General Assembly noted that:

4/ Governing Council decision 19/1, annex.

5/ General Assembly resolution S-19/2, annex.

6/ Ibid., para. 123.

"At the international and national levels there is a need for, inter alia, better scientific assessment of ecological linkages between the conventions; identification of programmes that have multiple benefits; and enhanced public awareness-raising with respect to the conventions. Such tasks should be undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme in accordance with the relevant decisions of its Governing Council and in full cooperation with the conferences of the parties to and governing bodies of relevant conventions." 7/

20. The General Assembly also recommended that:

"The role of the United Nations Environment Programme in the further development of international environmental law should be strengthened, including the development of coherent interlinkages among relevant environmental conventions in cooperation with their respective conferences of the parties or governing bodies. In performing its functions related to conventions signed at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development or as a result of it, and other relevant conventions, the United Nations Environment Programme should strive to promote the effective implementation of those conventions in a manner consistent with the provisions of the conventions and the decisions of the conferences of parties." 8/

21. The Assembly also drew attention to the relationship between UNEP and the Commission on Sustainable Development and recommended that UNEP should continue providing effective support to the Commission, inter alia, in the form of scientific, technical and policy information, analysis of and advice on global environmental issues. 9/

7/ Ibid., para. 119.

8/ Ibid., para. 123.

9/ Ibid., para. 124.

Annex

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE CONVENTION
FOR THE BIENNIUM 1999-2000

A proposal by the Executive Director of UNEP

1. The proposed budget for the biennium 1999-2000, contained in this annex, is based on the decisions already taken by the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting and activities/meetings likely to be assigned to the Secretariat by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting, as elaborated upon in documents UNEP/CBD/COP/4/25 and UNEP/CBD/COP/4/Inf. 12.

2. The proposed budget is presented as follows:

(a) Table 1 summarizes a proposed structure and staffing of the Convention Secretariat for the biennium 1999-2000. It gives also a comparison between those approved by the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting, those proposed by the Executive Director, and those proposed by the Executive Secretary of the Convention. Standard figures used in calculating staff costs are listed in table 2. They are the same figures used in calculating staff costs in the note by the Executive Secretary of the Convention Secretariat (UNEP/CBD/COP/4/25);

(b) The Executive Director is proposing three trust funds for the Convention, using the formula contained in parts A, B and C of the annex to decision III/24 of the Conference of the Parties:

(i) A trust fund for the core budget of the Convention to cover staff costs, meetings of the Conference of the Parties, staff travel on official business, temporary assistance, information material, among others things. Table 3 summarizes the proposed core trust fund;

(ii) Special voluntary trust funds for approved activities are summarized in table 4;

(iii) A special voluntary trust fund for facilitating participation of eligible developing country Parties in the Convention process is summarized in table 4.

4. The total budget proposed by the Executive Director for the Convention for the biennium 1999-2000 as compared with that approved by the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting is presented in tables 5 and 6.

5. It must be emphasized that the resources required for each of the above proposed trust funds will have to be adjusted depending on the activities and meetings that will be finally approved by the Conference of the Parties at its fourth meeting.

Table 1

PROPOSED STRUCTURE AND STAFFING OF THE CONVENTION SECRETARIAT FOR THE BIENNIUM 1999-2000

		1999		2000
Executive Direction and Management				
Executive Secretary	D2	143,415$		150,586$
Principal Officer	D1	130,596$		137,125$
Legal Officer	P4	103,923$		109,119$
Special Assistant	P3	88,457$		92,880$
Senior Secretary	GS	32,718$		34,354$
Secretary	GS	32,718$		34,354$
Secretary	GS	32,718$		34,354$
	Total	564,544$		592,771$
Scientific, Technical, and Technological Matters				
Principal Officer	D1	130,596$		137,125$
Programme Officer (conservation ecology)	P4	103,923$		109,119$
Programme Officer (marine biodiversity)	P4	0$	UNESCO	0$
Programme Officer (agricultural biodiversity)	P4	0$	FAO	0$
Programme Officer (forest biodiversity)	P4	103,923$		109,119$
Programme Officer (freshwater biodiversity)	P4	103,923$		109,119$
Programme Officer (indigenous knowledge)	P4	103,923$		109,119$
Programme Officer (economics)	P4	103,923$		109,119$
Junior Professional Officer	P2	0$	Italy	0$
Research Assistant	GS	32,718$		34,354$
Research Assistant	GS	32,718$		34,354$
Research Assistant	GS	32,718$		34,354$
Secretary	GS	32,718$		34,354$
Secretary	GS	32,718$		34,354$
	Total	813,798$		854,488$
Communication and Intergovernmental Affairs				
Principal Officer	D1	130,596$		137,125$
Programme Officer (financial mechanism)	P4	103,923$		109,119$
Programme Officer (clearing house)	P4	103,923$		109,119$
Programme Officer (electronic communication)	P4	103,923$		109,119$
Programme Officer (reports and reviews)	P4	103,923$		109,119$
Programme Officer (information and public awareness)	P3	88,457$		92,880$
Senior Secretary	GS	32,718$		34,354$
Secretary	GS	32,718$		34,354$
Secretary	GS	32,718$		34,354$
	Total	732,897$		769,541$

		1999		2000
Biosafety				
Senior Programme Officer	P5	121,144$		127,201$
Programme Officer	P4	103,923$		109,119$
Associate Programme Officer	P2	74,074$		77,778$
Research Assistant	GS	32,718$		34,354$
Secretary	GS	32,718$		34,354$
	Total	364,577$		382,805$
Support Service				
Programme Officer (Editorial control)	P4	103,923$		109,119$
Fund Management Officer	P4	0$	UNEP	0$
Meetings Services Officer	P3	88,457$		92,880$
Administrative Officer	P3	0$	UNEP	0$
Finance and Contributions Officer	P3	0$	UNEP	0$
Associate Programme Officer (computer systems)	P2	74,074$		77,778$
Finance Assistant (contributions)	GS	0$	UNEP	0$
Finance Assistant (payments)	GS	32,718$		34,354$
Fund Management Assistant	GS	0$	UNEP	0$
Administrative Assistant	GS	32,718$		34,354$
Administrative Assistant	GS	0$	UNEP	0$
Travel Assistant	GS	32,718$		34,354$
Secretary	GS	0$	UNEP	0$
Receptionist	GS	32,718$		34,354$
Messenger	GS	32,718$		34,354$
Clerk	GS	0$	UNEP	0$
	Total	430 043$		451,545$
TOTAL STAFF COSTS		**2,905,858$**		**3,051,151$**

Number of staff

Level	As approved by COP3	As proposed by ED to by COP4	As proposed by ES to by COP4
D2	1	1	1
D1	3	3	3
P5	1	1	5
P4	7	12	14
P3	5	3	11
P2	5	2	5
GS	18	18	33
TOTAL	40	40	72

ED=Executive Director, UNEP
ES=Executive Secretary, CBD

Staff costs for the Secretariat (in 1000 US$)

Level	As approved by COP3*	As proposed by ED to by COP4	As proposed by ES to by COP4
D2	294.0	294.0	294.0
D1	803.2	803.2	803.2
P5	248.3	248.3	1,241.7
P4	1,491.3	2,556.5	2,982.6
P3	906.7	544.0	1,994.7
P2	759.3	303.7	759.3
GS	1,207.3	1,207.3	2,213.4
TOTAL	5,710.0	5,957.0	10,288.8

ED=Executive Director, UNEP
ES=Executive Secretary, CBD

* Costs have been reflected so that the number and level of posts is as approved by COP3, but standard salary costs are the ones used for 1999-2000. This shows what these posts would cost in 1999-2000.

Table 2

STANDARD FIGURES USED IN CALCULATING STAFF COSTS

(United States dollars)

Level	1999	2000
D-2	$143,415	$150,586
D-1	$130,596	$137,125
P-5	$121,144	$127,201
P-4	$103,923	$109,119
P-3	$88,457	$92,880
P-2	$74,074	$77,778
General Service	$32,718	$34,354

Table 3

PROPOSED TRUST FUND FOR CORE BUDGET OF THE CONVENTION
FOR THE BIENNIUM 1999-2000 (assessed)
(in thousands United States dollars)

Budget proposed for COP4								
	H	**I**	**J**	**K**	**L**	**M**	**N**	**O**
	BY assessed	**BY assessed**	**Total 1999-2000**	**Increase in per cents over COP3**	**P Posts proposed**	**GS posts proposed**	**Number of new P posts**	**Number of new GS posts**
COP4	1999	2000	H+I	E vs J			over COP3	over COP3
Executive Direction and Management								
staff costs	564.5	592.8	1,157.3	46%	4	3	0	1
COP meetings	1,150.0	1,207.5	2,357.5	122%				
COP bureau	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a				
liaison functions	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a				
travel of participants COP	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a				
travel of participants reg. mtgs	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a				
travel on official business	117.0	122.9	239.9	-4%				
temporary assistance/overtime	10.0	10.0	20.0	0%				
SUBTOTAL	**1,841.5**	**1,933.1**	**3,774.7**	**78%**	**4**	**3**	**0**	**1**
Scientific, Technical and Technological Matters								
staff costs	813.8	854.5	1,668.3	117%	6	5	2	1
sbstta meetings	550.0	577.5	1,127.5	52%				
indigenous knowledge mtg	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100%				
ad hoc intersessional	120.0	120.0	240.0	new				
bureau meetings	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a				
consultants	330.0	397.5	727.5	108%				
workshops	470.0	470.0	940.0	new				
private sector workshop	0.0	605.0	605.0	new				
travel of paricipants to sbstta	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a				
travel of participants to w/hop	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a				
travel on official business	120.0	126.0	246.0	-2%				
temporary assistance/overtime	10.0	10.0	20.0	-67%				
miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a				
SUBTOTAL	**2,413.8**	**3,160.5**	**5,574.3**	**121%**	**6**	**5**	**2**	**1**

Budget proposed for COP4								
	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
	BY assessed	BY assessed	Total 1999-2000	Increase in per cents over COP3	P Posts proposed	GS posts proposed	Number of new P posts	Number of new GS posts
COP4	1999	2000	H+I	E vs J			over COP3	over COP3
Implementation and Communication								
staff	732.9	769.5	1,502.4	-11%	6	3	-4	-2
consultants	125.0	86.5	211.5	-40%				
review of CHM	40.0	0.0	40.0	new				
review of financial mechanism	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100%				
CHM advisory committee	15.0	15.0	30.0	-80%				
CHM workshops	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a				
expert meetings	0.0	50.0	50.0	new				
CHM activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a				
travel of participants	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a				
travel on official business	90.0	94.5	184.5	-26%				
Global Biodiversity Outlook	250.0	250.0	500.0	52%				
Information materials	100.0	50.0	150.0	-50%				
electronic tools	50.0	30.0	80.0	new				
Library purchases	20.0	21.0	41.0	-74%				
temporary assistance/overtime	10.0	10.0	20.0	-67%				
SUBTOTAL	**1,432.9**	**1,376.5**	**2,809.4**	**-20%**	**6**	**3**	**-4**	**-2**
Biosafety								
staff costs	364.6	366.6	731.1	90%	3	2	1	0
ad hoc working group	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100%				
BSW6/COP meeting	705.0	0.0	705.0	new				
IGC Protocol meeting	0.0	385.0	385.0	new				
bureau meetings	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a				
participants travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	n/a				
travel on official business	45.0	47.3	92.3	-8%				
temporary assistance/overtime	10.0	10.0	20.0	-67%				
SUBTOTAL	**1,124.6**	**808.8**	**1,933.4**	**-1%**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
Support Service								
staff costs	430.0	451.5	881.6	96%	3	5	1	0
travel on official business	75.0	94.5	169.5	112%				
rent	265.3	549.4	814.7	579%				
communications	350.0	385.0	735.0	23%				
rental and maintenance of equipment	30.0	35.0	65.0	new				
hospitality	50.0	50.0	100.0	0%				

Budget proposed for COP4								
	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
	BY assessed	BY assessed	Total 1999-2000	Increase in per cents over COP3	P Posts proposed	GS posts proposed	Number of new P posts	Number of new GS posts
COP4	1999	2000	H+I	E vs J			over COP3	over COP3
stationery and office supplies	130.0	130.0	260.0	86%				
furniture and equipment	50.0	50.0	100.0	0%				
external printing	50.0	50.0	100.0	new				
training	25.0	25.0	50.0	new				
insurance	15.0	15.0	30.0	-25%				
temporary assistance/overtime	10.0	10.0	20.0	-67%				
SUBTOTAL	**1,480.3**	**1,845.5**	**3,325.8**	**97%**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**0**
TOTAL	**8,293.2**	**9,124.5**	**17,417.6**	**48%**	**22**	**18**	**0**	**0**
Programme Support Costs	1,078.1	1,186.2	2,264.3	48%				
	9,371.3	10,310.6	19,681.9	48%				
Host Government contribution	1,000.0	1,000.0	2,000.0					
savings from previous years*								
	8,371.3	**9,310.6**	**17,681.9**					

* to be confirmed as soon as 1997 official audited accounts are available

BY=General Trust Fund for the Convention on Biological Diversity

BE=Trust Fund for Additional Voluntary contributions in support of Approved activities under CBD

BZ=Trust Fund for voluntary contributions to facilitate the participation of parties in the process of CBD

Table 4

PROPOSED SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS FOR ADDITIONAL VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR APPROVED ACTIVITIES (BE) AND FOR FACILITATING PARTICIPATION (BZ) IN CBD FOR THE BIENNIUM 1999-2000
(in thousands United States dollars)

	P	Q	R	S	T
	BE proposed	BZ proposed	BE proposed	BZ Proposed	BE/BZ Total 1999-2000
COP4	1999	1999	2000	2000	P+Q+R+S
Executive Direction and Management					
staff costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
COP meetings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
COP bureau	80.0	0.0	84.0	0.0	164.0
liaison functions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
travel of participants COP	0.0	753.5	0.0	810.4	1,563.9
travel of participants reg. mtgs	0.0	496.7	0.0	534.1	1,030.8
travel on official business	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
temporary assistance/overtime	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUBTOTAL	**80.0**	**1,250.2**	**84.0**	**1,344.6**	**2,758.8**
Scientific, Technical and Technological Matters					
staff costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
sbstta meetings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
indigenous knowledge mtg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ad hoc intersessional	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
bureau meetings	80.0	0.0	84.0	0.0	164.0
consultants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
workshops	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
[illegible] sector workshop	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
travel of participants to sbstta	0.0	616.5	0.0	1,356.1	1,972.6
travel of participants to w/hop	0.0	0.0	0.0	316.6	316.6
travel on official business	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
temporary assistance/overtime	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUBTOTAL	**80.0**	**616.5**	**84.0**	**1,672.7**	**2,453.2**
Implementation and Communication					
staff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
consultants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
review of CHM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
review of financial mechanism	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHM advisory committee	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHM workshops	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
expert meetings	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CHM activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
travel of participants	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
travel on official business	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Global Biodiversity Outlook	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Information materials	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
electronic tools	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

	P	Q	R	S	T
	BE proposed	BZ proposed	BE proposed	BZ Proposed	BE/BZ Total 1999-2000
COP4	1999	1999	2000	2000	P+Q+R+S
Library purchases	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
temporary assistance/overtime	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUBTOTAL	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Biosafety					
staff costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ad hoc working group	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BSW6/COP meeting	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IGC Protocol meeting	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
bureau meetings	80.0	0.0	84.0	0.0	164.0
participants travel	0.0	685.0	0.0	331.7	1,016.7
travel on official business	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
temporary assistance/overtime	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUBTOTAL	**80.0**	**685.0**	**84.0**	**331.7**	**1,180.7**
Support Service					
staff costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
travel on official business	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
rent	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
communications	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
rental and maintenance of equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
hospitality	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
stationery and office supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
furniture and equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
external printing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
insurance	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
temporary assistance/overtime	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SUBTOTAL	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
TOTAL	**240.0**	**2,551.7**	**252.0**	**3,348.9**	**6,392.6**
Programme Support Costs	31.2	331.7	435.4	831.0	1,629.3
	271.2	**2,883.4**	**687.4**	**4,180.0**	**8,022.0**
Host Government contribution	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
savings from previous years*					
	271.2	**2,883.4**	**687.4**	**4,180.0**	**8,022.0**

* to be confirmed as soon as 1997 official audited accounts are available

BY=General Trust Fund for the Convention on Biological Diversity

BE=Trust Fund for Additional Voluntary contributions in support of Approved activities under CBD

BZ=Trust Fund for voluntary contributions to facilitate the participation of parties in the process of CBD

Table 5

PROPOSED TOTAL BUDGET FOR THE CONVENTION FOR THE BIENNIUM 1999-2000 AS COMPARED WITH THE TOTAL BUDGET APPROVED BY COP3 FOR THE BIENNIUM 1997-1998
(in thousands United States Dollars)

	U	V	X
	BY/BE/BZ Total approved by COP3 for 1997-1998	BY/BE/BZ Total proposed for COP4 for 1999-2000	Increase in per cents from COP3
	E	J+T	U vs V
Executive Direction and Management			
staff costs	790.2	1,157.3	46%
COP meetings	1,060.0	2,357.5	122%
COP bureau	150.0	164.0	9%
liaison functions	350.0	0.0	-100%
travel of participants COP	400.0	1,563.9	291%
travel of participants reg. mtgs	250.0	1,030.8	312%
travel on official business	250.0	239.9	-4%
temporary assistance/overtime	20.0	20.0	0%
SUBTOTAL	**3,270.2**	**6,533.4**	**100%**
Scientific, Technical and Technological Matters			
staff costs	874.5	1,668.3	91%
sbstta meetings	740.0	1,127.5	52%
indigenous knowledge mtg	350.0	0.0	-100%
ad hoc intersessional	0.0	240.0	new
bureau meetings	125.0	164.0	31%
consultants	350.0	727.5	108%
workshops	0.0	940.0	new
private sector workshop	0.0	605.0	new
travel of participants to sbstta	338.4	1,972.6	483%
travel of participants to w/hop	338.4	316.6	-6%
travel on official business	250.0	246.0	-2%
temporary assistance/overtime	60.0	20.0	-67%
miscellaneous	20.6	0.0	-100%
SUBTOTAL	**3,446.9**	**8,027.5**	**133%**
Implementation and Communication			
staff	1,687.2	1,502.4	-11%
consultants	350.0	211.5	-40%
review of CHM	0.0	40.0	new
review of financial mechanism	150.0	0.0	-100%
CHM advisory committee	150.0	30.0	-80%
CHM workshops	158.0	0.0	-100%
expert meetings	80.0	50.0	-38%
CHM activities	100.0	0.0	-100%
travel of participants	400.0	0.0	-100%
travel on official business	250.0	184.5	-26%
Global Biodiversity Outlook	330.0	500.0	52%

	U	V	X
	BY/BE/BZ Total approved by COP3 for 1997-1998	BY/BE/BZ Total proposed for COP4 for 1999-2000	Increase in per cents from COP3
	E	J+T	U vs V
Information materials	300.0	150.0	-50%
electronic tools	0.0	80.0	new
Library purchases	160.0	41.0	-74%
temporary assistance/overtime	60.0	20.0	-67%
SUBTOTAL	**4,175.2**	**2,809.4**	**-33%**
Biosafety			
staff costs	385.7	731.1	90%
ad hoc working group	1,400.0	0.0	-100%
BSW6/COP meeting	0.0	705.0	new
IGC Protocol meeting	0.0	385.0	new
bureau meetings	125.0	164.0	31%
participants travel	1,353.4	1,016.7	-25%
travel on official business	100.0	92.3	-8%
temporary assistance/overtime	60.0	20.0	-67%
SUBTOTAL	**3,424.1**	**3,114.1**	**-9%**
Support Service			
staff costs	449.8	881.6	96%
travel on official business	80.0	169.5	112%
rent	120.0	814.7	579%
communications	600.0	735.0	23%
rental and maintenance of equipment	0.0	65.0	new
hospitality	100.0	100.0	0%
stationery and office supplies	140.0	260.0	86%
furniture and equipment	100.0	100.0	0%
external printing	0.0	100.0	new
training	0.0	50.0	new
insurance	40.0	30.0	-25%
temporary assistance/overtime	60.0	20.0	-67%
SUBTOTAL	**1,689.8**	**3,325.8**	**97%**
TOTAL	**16,006.2**	**23,810.3**	**49%**
Programme Support Costs	2,080.8	3,893.6	87%
TOTAL INCL. SUPPORT COSTS	**18,087.0**	**27,703.9**	**53%**
Host Government contribution	2,000.0	2,000.0	
savings from previous years*	1,300.0	0.0	
Net total	**14,787.0**	**25,703.9**	

* to be confirmed as soon as 1997 official audited accounts are available

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Table 6

SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL BUDGET FOR THE SECRETARIAT FOR THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY FOR THE BIENNIUM 1999-2000 FOR ALL TRUST FUNDS
(in thousands of United States dollars)

As approved by COP3	14,787.0
As proposed by ED to COP4	25,703.9
As proposed by ES to COP4	31,551.3

ED=Executive Director of UNEP
ES=Executive Secretary, CBD